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USSR Report

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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4 September 1985

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ARMS CONTROL

USSR: UKRAINIAN JOURNAL HITS U.S. POLICY ON SPACE ARMS

Kiev KOMMUNIST UKRAINY in Russian No 5, May 85 pp 68-76

[Article by Yuriy Kuzmich Golovanev, member of editorial board, chief of department of theory and practice of management of the national economy of the journal KOMMUNIST UKRAINY, candidate of economic sciences, under the rubric "On International Topics": "Space Must Remain Peaceful"]

[Text] Problems of a social-political, technical-economic and natural character touching on the destinies of all countries and peoples have been having a more and more perceptible influence on the entire course of world development in the last decades of the 20th century. Further social progress and the future of civilization depend to a considerable extent on their effective resolution. The problem of study and development of outer space for peaceful purposes for the welfare of all mankind holds an important place along with those such as the prevention of war, curbing of the arms race, the provision of food products, raw materials and energy to the ever-growing population, environmental protection, and a number of other problems.

The Soviet Union's launch of the first artificial earth satellite in October 1957 and Yuriy Gagarin's space flight aboard the Vostok spacecraft were a very great victory of the human intellect and marked the beginning of the space era and man's development of what was for him a new sphere of practical endeavor. This epochal event serves as still further vivid evidence of the advantage of the socialist social system over the capitalist system, the triumph of its science and technology, and the genuine progress of its culture.

Now more than 100 states are taking part in implementing national and international space programs. People have penetrated into near-earth space and have approached planets of the solar system with the help of automatic equipment and other means of space technology. In essence, a "cosmization" of their activity is occurring, and this process is endless, as are the universe and the progress of mankind.

The international public highly valued the results of history's longest 237-day orbital flight of three Soviet cosmonauts, L. Kizim, V. Solovyev and O. Atkov aboard the Salyut-7/Soyuz scientific research complex, which ended successfully on 2 October 1984. In the greeting to scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, and all collectives and organizations which took part

in preparing and carrying out this flight, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers noted that this new success of Soviet cosmonautics was a worthy contribution to accomplishment of tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan outlined by the 26th party congress for the further study and development of outer space. It clearly attests to the high effectiveness of Soviet space systems and to the Soviet Union's desire to use space for peaceful purposes.

The development of space, which has become a symbol of the victory of human intellect over the forces of nature, opened up new opportunities for studying Earth and the universe and for accelerating social-economic and scientific-technical progress, and it permitted fuller comprehension of the importance of a global approach to the study of phenomena and processes on a planetary scale and to the use of the "sixth ocean" in the interests of all countries and peoples.

The development of cosmonautics promoted the establishment of new fields of knowledge and a fundamentally new sector of industry which produces vehicles, instruments, equipment and other components of the space infrastructure. Although the solution to practical problems of the development of near-earth space aimed at implementing important national economic tasks and scientific understanding of the world around us is fundamental at the present stage, the studies and experiments oriented toward mankind's future and bearing economic and social blessings for him remain paramount.

Meanwhile, the danger has arisen that space will be turned into an arena of a potential nuclear war with far-reaching consequences. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev remarked at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum on 11 March 1985: "Never before has such a terrible threat hung over mankind as in our days. The only reasonable solution to the present situation is an understanding of opposing forces on the immediate cessation of the arms race on Earth, and the nuclear arms race above all, and keeping it out of space."

Unfortunately it must be stated that in recent years, as the space aspect of the arms race became a component part of the foreign policy strategy of U.S. policymakers aimed at establishing the potential for waging nuclear war, the prospects of space being turned into yet another sphere of military threat to all living beings on Earth began to stand out more and more tangibly.

V. I. Lenin remarked in 1916 that "'world domination' is, in short, the content of imperialist policy" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], Vol 30, p 85). The world has changed since then, but imperialism's aggressive essence has not changed. The space programs of the principal world imperialist power, the United States of America, also should be viewed specifically in the light of claims to world domination. While at an early stage of implementation those programs were a means of accomplishing specific military strategic missions, as Washington's global ambitions grew the programs were transformed into an inalienable tool of American foreign policy, into a "new means of strengthening the role of the United States as a world power."

It is no secret that Washington began the latest round of the arms race (this time in space) far from all at once and, moreover, not from scratch. The bosses of military business prepared for this little by little together with representatives of political power. It is apropos to recall in this connection that with the opening of the space era by the Land of Soviets back in the 1950's the largest American corporations began secret research and development aimed at militarization of outer space. This concerns in particular the Spacetrack and Saint programs worked out in the late 1950's and early 1960's which provided for the establishment of a network of missile-armed satellites for destroying enemy missiles at the moment of their launch, as well as "satellite-killers" of space objects, and it concerns the decision made by the White House in the late 1960's to deploy the Safeguard ballistic missile defense system, and other matters.

As the drug of antisovietism acted, military-space fever intensified in the United States from year to year and gained an increasingly ominous character. The U.S. administration, which enlisted the support of the extreme right wing of the military-industrial complex, set a course toward "rearming America" in the early 1980's. Space was called the principal potential springboard for possible combat actions, and this hardly was done by chance. Divulging the secret schemes of its country's aggressive circles, the journal BUSINESS WEEK wrote in one of its issues: "The one who is able to seize control over space--this principal arena of future wars--will be able to change the correlation of forces in such a decisive manner that it will be tantamount to the establishment of world domination" (BUSINESS WEEK, 4 June 1979, p 136).

Today American political figures speak openly about "star wars" plans as of something which goes without saying. They hope that by giving the United States absolute superiority in military-space engineering and technology they thus will succeed in outstripping the Soviet Union in this sphere and changing the existing overall military-strategic balance in their favor.

The aggressive aspirations of the latter-day crusaders were reflected in a number of official government documents, including Pentagon directives in the area of defense for the period 1984-1988, in the presidential directive on national space policy published by the White House in the summer of 1982, and in the "strategic defense initiative" announced by the president in March 1983--a broad program for the "conquest of space" providing for establishment of a mass ground-based and space-based ballistic missile defense system, implementation of which was sanctioned by the president in early March 1984 by special Directive No 119. The "Report to Congress on U.S. Policy in Control of Antisatellite Weapons" dated 31 March 1984 also serves as evidence of Washington's widescale preparations for the militarization of outer space.

A new step along the path toward militarization of outer space was taken by official Washington circles in late 1984. This concerns the decision to establish a joint space command in the Pentagon subordinate to the secretary of defense, concentrating in the same hands direction over military activities in outer space and exercising control over military satellites as well as shuttle flights by American craft.

A component part of the program for building up the U.S. military potential is the development of space means of warfare and the Pentagon's intention to place fundamentally new kinds of weapons (laser, beam, and others) in a near-earth orbit with the idea of using them to destroy space objects and enemy missiles being launched, knocking out communications and control systems, disrupting air and ground traffic on enemy territory, and so on.

The development of fundamentally new kinds of space weapons not only signifies an improvement in the technical means of warfare, but also promotes a colossal growth in military expenditures. The flywheel of the "star arms" is just starting to gather speed, but beginning as early as the 1950's the United States spent almost \$60 billion on the militarization of space. During the period 1983-1984 these expenditures were \$8.5 and \$9.3 billion respectively, and in 1985 they will approach almost \$13 billion.

According to the Pentagon's concept, the ground-based and space-based ballistic missile defense system should become the most important element of the strategic complex of a nuclear first strike. And it is specifically for this purpose, circumventing the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (which prohibits the development, testing or deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems based in space, at sea and elsewhere, and the deployment of ballistic missile defense systems outside the national territory of the two powers), that the United States now is carrying on work of developing mobile ballistic missile defense radars. New missile systems are being tested and multiple-warhead vehicles for the anti-ballistic missiles are being developed for these same purposes. Approval of the ASAT anti-ballistic missile system now being carried out in the United States represents a serious danger. It is based on the high-altitude F-16 fighter equipped with missiles for the destruction of space objects. Two flight tests of the system were conducted in 1984.

Having set the goal of developing a certain "one hundred percent defense system," a kind of "U.S. security cap" or a "space umbrella," Pentagon strategists found fervent adherents for this in the person of official Washington circles. Suffice it to note that it is planned to spend \$26 billion over the next five years just for exploratory work to develop a "comprehensive ballistic missile defense system." But this is only the beginning: specialists estimate that implementation of the entire program will cost \$500-2,000 billion.

The question arises in this regard: How realistic are the hopes of the U.S. leadership for developing a certain "impenetrable shield" against nuclear missiles? It is absolutely clear from an economic standpoint that practical implementation of the military's plans will cost the American taxpayers truly "cosmic expenses." On the other hand, it will bring fabulous profits for the military-industrial monopolies. And with regard to the so-called "impenetrable" defense system making it possible to take shelter from inevitable retaliation, it must be said frankly here that this idea is illusory, unpromising and simply devoid of elementary sense. Scientists have given repeated reminders of this. For example, the "Declaration on Prevention of War" adopted at a conference of scientists representing 36 national academies of sciences,

including those of the four nuclear powers--the USSR, United States, France and Great Britain--held in Rome in September 1982 stated frankly that there is no prospect for making a defense effective enough for protection of cities inasmuch as even one nuclear warhead which penetrates can cause mass destruction.

The majority of American military specialists, civilian experts and political figures also consider the concept of a space defense to be basically unsuitable. The report entitled "Space-Based Ballistic Missile Defense" prepared by the "Union of Concerned Scientists"--a nongovernmental U.S. organization--states frankly that an "ideal" ballistic missile defense system cannot be developed now and most likely cannot ever be developed. The authors further write that plans for developing it will lead to an escalation of offensive arms, undermine arms limitation treaties and make peace more fragile. Specialists from the U.S. Congressional Office of Technology Assessment echo them: "Not one ballistic missile defense system can be made reliable." All its elements are vulnerable to a broad range of countermeasures which will cost comparatively little to develop.

Representatives of American strategic thought lately have been trying to make adjustments to a very shaky argumentation of the thesis of the "absolute impenetrability" of a space-based ballistic missile defense. They are circulating the version that although its deployment may not fully assure protection of national territory against a retaliatory strike, it "would increase the degree of uncertainty" for the enemy and will hinder strategic military planning and adoption of appropriate measures of a defensive nature.

But this thesis too is groundless, and here is why. If the given widely advertised ballistic missile defense system is not "absolutely impenetrable," then the question arises as to the advisability of its development at all. Secondly, the so-called "uncertainty factor" touches on the security of the United States itself to an equal extent and in no way will it give Washington the expected advantages.

Assertions of Washington politicians that the presence of a space defense allegedly will strengthen international security also do not conform to reality. A "space bludgeon" over the head of mankind will make life more stressful and dangerous and will not strengthen, but will undermine national and international security. The new "defense system" planned by the Pentagon, allegedly designed for an "absolutely reliable aversion of a counterstrike," in fact may become a temptation for delivering a nuclear first strike, with far-reaching consequences for mankind.

The space mirage so bewitched Washington doctrinaires that they undertook to prove in every way that the "defense initiative" advanced by the United States would be a blessing to the country, it would actually reduce the danger of thermonuclear war and, in the final account, it would lead to no less than the salvation of all mankind. One must remember in this regard that there also were pretenders to the role of "saviors of mankind" earlier, but it is true that then they worshipped another fetish--the atomic bomb.

Let's refer to facts from the history of World War II, and particularly the course of discussion of the issue about use of atomic bombs against a practically defeated Japan. A report to President H. Truman by then U.S. Secretary of War H. Stimson, a fierce adherent of the use of nuclear weapons, stated frankly: "If the problem of proper employment of atomic weapons can be solved, we (the United States--Yu. G.) will have an opportunity to create a situation on Earth in which the world in general and our civilization will be saved" (Roshchin, A. A., "Mezhdunarodnaya bezopasnost' i yadernoye oruzhiye" [International Security and Nuclear Weapons], Moscow, Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya, 1980, p 33). It is generally known how the solution to this problem by American imperialism ended for residents of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The situation for inhabitants of the planet also did not become at all safe inasmuch as nuclear weapons continue to be the principal argument in the aggressive politics conducted by imperialist circles. The world public is coming to an ever greater realization that space attack weapons in the hands of Pentagon strategists also will serve as a potential means for blackmailing other states and peoples and as a source of increased danger for all mankind.

It is quite obvious that it is not the salvation of mankind over which U.S. leaders have to be concerned today. No one begged them for this or selected them as rulers of the destinies of other states and peoples. They should think more about the destiny of their own people inasmuch as they are making their lives far from safe with their unreasonable actions. The build-up in the arms race and its extension even to outer space are in the final account a threat to the United States' own security.

To justify their aggressive plans the "star wars" apologists advance various kinds of far-fetched excuses about the U.S. lag behind the USSR in space research and development, about the defensive nature of American space programs and the "aggressive Soviet space doctrine," and about the need to strengthen national security and maintain peace throughout the world by building up their own military space potential. Theses are exaggerated concerning allegedly existing difficulties in verifying the observance of agreements on the exclusion of militarization of outer space.

In an attempt to divert public attention from the pernicious policy being followed, all levels of the U.S. propaganda machine joined widely in a campaign to advertise the need for establishing an "American space fortress" and a "space shield for America." Space was declared as one more sphere of "vital interests" where Pentagon strategists intended to draw new boundaries of the American empire.

It is unbelievable, but it is a fact: the White House circulated a position that "disarmament on Earth can be achieved only through domination in space." They thus wish to accustom inhabitants of the country, to the lulling discourse of political leaders, to the idea of the need for waging victorious space wars, and they attempt to eliminate from their consciousness the hope of attaining comprehensive understandings on a freeze and subsequent reduction in the states' nuclear arsenals. How can we not help but recall Lenin's

statement here to the effect that "deception of the masses of people is developed artistically" in a capitalist state with respect to foreign policy "affairs" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 32, p 335).

As repeatedly noted in Communist Party and Soviet state documents, any attempt by aggressive imperialist circles to acquire the potential of delivering a disarming strike are doomed to failure. There cannot be any suggestion of any attainment of superiority under conditions of the strategic military balance between socialism and imperialism. The socialist community has everything necessary to rebuff the aggressive attacks by the enemies of peace and social progress. The development of any kind of weapon, including space weapons, will involve a response by the other side, as already occurred earlier with respect to other kinds of combat equipment.

It is also not worthwhile to rest hopes on development of a mythical "super-weapon" from which there allegedly is no protection and there will be no protection and which can be used to "depreciate" the Soviet military potential. One thing remains: to realize that inasmuch as a pursuit of the chimera of military superiority is senseless, it is enormously more sensible today to come to an agreement on a mutual and verifiable "freeze" at a certain level of those weapons which are not yet deployed, to cease development of new kinds and systems of weapons, and subsequently to begin their reduction.

Regarding the position of the "impossibility of verification" of the fulfillment of space agreements, which is announced in a special Congressional report on U.S. policy on verification of antisatellite weapons as being almost the principal ground for the Washington administration's refusal to achieve agreement with the USSR on the question of banning such weapons, this too does not conform to reality. Such verification is possible and will be very effective inasmuch as the technical means for space and electronic surveillance at the disposal of states today as well as the assets located in various media--on land, in the ocean and in space--guarantee each party's fulfillment of its obligations. This opinion both of Soviet experts and of their western colleagues causes no doubt in anyone, with the exception of some American political leaders, who see in the position on the "impossibility of verification" an opportunity to lull public vigilance, to stretch out resolution of this question for an indeterminate period, and meanwhile to accelerate the build-up of their space arsenal.

U.S. official representatives also took a negative position regarding USSR proposals to declare a moratorium on testing and deploying antisatellite and any other space weapons. Completely unfounded statements are advanced to the effect that the United States first has to catch up with the Russians and only then talk about a moratorium. It shouldn't be forgotten, however, that space is not a track-and-field arena and we do not intend to compete here inasmuch as we realize that the overall results of such "competition" will be the destruction of civilization. In addition, everyone knows that it is not the Soviet Union, but specifically the United States which deployed two antisatellite systems back in the 1960's on Kwajalein and Johnston atolls--systems which can be reactivated today. It is no secret for anyone that the American

reusable Shuttle spacecraft, the Titan missiles and certain other U.S. combat systems also have antisatellite capabilities.

And finally a word about Washington administration statements about a certain "rigid position" taken by the USSR at the space talks. Without going into detail it should be noted frankly that our position on this question is clear and unambiguous. This is indicated by initiatives of the Land of Soviets at international forums, official statements by party and state leaders, and those important draft treaties which the USSR introduced to the United Nations and which now guide states in their endeavor, including in the study and development of outer space. Other evidence of this is the obligation unilaterally assumed by the USSR not to place any antisatellite weapon in space for so long as other states refrain from such actions.

Our country's consistent position is reflected in the draft resolution "Use of Outer Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes and the Welfare of Mankind" submitted for consideration at the XXXIX Session of the UN General Assembly. In a letter to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, Comrade A. A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, stated: "The Soviet Union believes that it is important now as never before for the exclusion of space from the sphere of the arms race to become a strict rule of state policy and a generally recognized international obligation and for all channels for the militarization of outer space without exception to be reliably closed."

The basic direction and substance of proposals advanced by our country were reflected in the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 12 December 1984, in which the supreme international forum for the first time clearly registered the need for refusal by states to use force in space and which affirmed that general and complete disarmament under effective international control requires that outer space be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it not become an arena for the arms race. The General Assembly called on all states to actively promote the attainment of goals of the peaceful use of space and adoption of immediate measures for preventing the arms race in this sphere in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and developing cooperation and mutual understanding. The resolution also contains an appeal to the USSR and United States, which have large space potentials, to begin talks immediately in a constructive spirit aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space. (It must be noted here that the delegations of 150 states were for adoption of the resolution and only the U.S. delegation set itself in opposition to this declaration of intention of the supreme international forum.)

The substance of differences in approaches of the USSR and United States to the question of space arms was most clearly expressed at a meeting held in Geneva during 7-8 January 1985 between A. A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. At the meeting the American side tried to sidestep the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space by limiting itself to discussing

only those kinds of arms about which talks already had been held earlier-- strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union believed and continues to believe that it is impossible to consider questions of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear weapons without considering the question of preventing an arms race in outer space, and that these three problems should be considered as a package, i.e., in their interrelationship.

The understanding reached during the meeting concerning the subject and objectives of new Soviet-American talks on a set of interrelated issues regarding space and nuclear arms is of great importance. The USSR's approach to these talks is well known. "I would like our partners at the Geneva talks to understand the Soviet Union's position and to reciprocate. Then agreement would become possible. Peoples of the world would sigh with relief," emphasized Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

In an attempt to create a favorable atmosphere for the talks which had begun, the Soviet Union recently proposed that the USSR and United States impose a moratorium on development, including scientific research, testing and deployment of space attack arms, and freeze their strategic offensive arms for the entire period of the talks. Deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe and accordingly the build-up in Soviet retaliatory measures must be terminated at the same time. In a demonstration of good will, the USSR is placing a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and is suspending implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe.

Lenin taught that "politics has its objective logic independent of the plans of particular persons or parties" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 14, p 190). Kindling an atmosphere of fear, enmity and mistrust as well as other negative emotions comprises the worst methods in politics. It is also apropos in this regard to remember who is attempting to turn militant anticommunism into a cornerstone of American politics, and the words of one of the founders of the United States, G. Washington, to the effect that "a country which permits itself to experience constant hatred of any country becomes the slave of its own hostility."

Speaking at a meeting with members of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, head of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, remarked: "The immutable truth of the nuclear age is that an arms race cannot genuinely assure anyone's security. Strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security is necessary for normal relations. It stands to reason that this presumes parties' readiness for reasonable compromise. This is the only possible approach." Realistically thinking representatives of the capitalist world are realizing more and more that a sober understanding of the existing situation is the important factor today. The situation is that the assurance of mankind's future depends largely on whether space will remain peaceful or, conversely, its saturation with various kinds of weapons will unfold. A policy aimed at protecting space against the deployment of weapons there must be a mandatory standard of state conduct now.

The role and importance of the United Nations is increasing (although some in the West would like to assure everyone of the opposite) with the aggravation of the world situation through the fault of imperialist circles. The United Nations is called upon to raise its voice for a most rapid attainment of agreements through talks guaranteeing that space is kept peaceful. There is also great importance in establishing world public opinion in favor of concluding comprehensive agreements on banning the testing and deployment of any weapon in space and in activating efforts to disseminate objective and truthful information about the consequences of an arms race in outer space.

An expansion of international cooperation in the study and development of space is assuming more and more urgent importance. Experience already has built up in unifying the states' efforts in this area, including in the development and placement of spacecraft in orbit, the conduct of international scientific-technical experiments and studies, joint flights by astronauts of various countries, and so on. The Soviet Union is setting the example here. True to Lenin's peaceloving policy, it considers the development of space to be a matter for all mankind and it is carrying on broad cooperation within the scope of space programs both with fraternal countries of the socialist community and with capitalist states. Over the 27 year period of developing the "sixth ocean," the Soviet Union has made 56 manned space flights in which 58 Soviet and 11 foreign cosmonauts took part. USSR scientists made an enormous contribution, together with specialists of the United States, Canada and France, to the development of a space system for searching for ships and aircraft in distress (KOSPAS-SARSAT), which has helped save the lives of hundreds of citizens of different states.

The launch on 15 December 1984 of the Vega-1 automatic interplanetary station of the Venus-Halley's Comet space project is new evidence of our country's desire for multilateral cooperation in studying outer space and planets of the solar system. Scientists and specialists of Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, France, the FRG and Czechoslovakia took part in developing the set of scientific gear and equipment together with Soviet scientists, designers, engineers and technicians.

Our country is giving unselfish help to other states in studying and using space for the good of mankind. All this is a vivid demonstration that effective use of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution for man's sake is possible only under conditions of socialism, since this social system, devoid of social antagonisms and limitations, opens up favorable opportunities for man's interaction with his environment.

But the practical implementation of joint international projects and programs in the development of outer space will be successful only if there is a radical reduction in military expenditures and if a climate of trust is established among states. The experience of history is calling as never before for a unity of actions of all forces of peace, democracy, progress and political realism which are capable of placing a reliable barrier in the path of proliferation of the arms race and of disrupting plans of imperialism's militant circles. Our optimism is based on an understanding of those enormous capabilities contained in the peaceloving potential of mankind. Our optimism rests

on the might and unity of countries of the socialist community and on the solidarity of their communist and working parties. Our optimism is based on the very logic of historical development and on an understanding that termination of the arms race and peaceful coexistence are a demand of the time and an urgent need for which everyone must strive today.

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WORLDWIDE TOPICS

ILO SESSION'S ACTIONS ON POLISH SOLIDARITY ASSAILED

PM101055 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Jun 85 p 3

[Report by unnamed own correspondent: "Resolute Protest"]

[Text] Geneva, 21 Jun--There are tenacious forces in the ILO who want to turn it into a stage of confrontation, a tool for their political machinations. Last year, for provocative purposes, they started a discussion of the so-called "Polish question" which represented gross interference in Poland's internal affairs. This hostile act made it necessary for Poland to quit the organization.

But the enemies of international cooperation in the interests of working people did not quieten down. At the current session of the organization's General Conference they have carried out new actions which are unfriendly toward Poland. A representative of an emigre grouping of renegades acting for the notorious "Solidarity" was admitted to a working people's group session and allowed to speak.

A considerable number of group members--representatives of socialist and several developing countries--protested and left the meeting. In their absence the representatives of right-wing reformist trade unions foisted on the meeting the inequitable decision to send a telegram to the Polish Government on behalf of the group containing overt slander about the situation in Poland and presenting a distorted picture of the trial of the subversive KSS-KOR organization which ended in Gdansk recently.

The delegates from trade union centers in 30 countries which are members of the WFTU and of autonomous trade unions have lodged a protest in this connection. In their statement they note that this act is totally unacceptable and is evidence that certain forces wish to kindle confrontation and to use the organization for improper political purposes against Poland and the other socialist countries.

"Such actions," the statement says, "are an obvious effort to obstruct the development of the Polish trade union movement and the stabilization of the political and economic situation in Poland, which we regard as interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs."

"We disassociate ourselves from such actions which contradict the cause of organizing cooperation and achieving mutual understanding between trade unions of different orientations and gravely impair the organization's normal activity."

Your correspondent asked AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin, the Soviet working people's representative at the ILO's General Conference, to give his opinion on this question.

I am sure, A.M. Subbotin said, that the unfriendly act toward Poland in the working people's group will arouse indignation and protests among millions of working people.

As is known, representatives of governments, leaders of enterprises, and working people in 150 countries are involved in the ILO. The working people's group at the General Conference has in many cases exerted a positive influence on the organization's adoption of decisions in the interests of working people. The latest example is the discussion and approval of decisions at yesterday's plenary session on the question of combating apartheid.

But there are trade unions of a different political orientation represented in our group. Some of them are infected with antisocialist sentiments and are pursuing a policy of anticommunism and of splitting the international workers movement. This becomes apparent at times in the ILO. It happened this time, unfortunately, in the organization's working people's group.

It should be said that recently the organization's reactionary circles have persisted in their efforts to organize ideological sabotage against Poland and the other socialist countries. In the heat of provocative intrigues they illegally set up a so-called investigatory commission which concocted a report steeped in hostility toward socialist Poland. It contains idle fantasies and crude slander about the situation in Poland. These hostile actions forced the Polish Government to announce its withdrawal from the organization in November 1984.

The ILO is faced with urgent and important tasks concerned with the protection of working people's interests. It is intolerable that the organization as a whole, let alone the working people's group, should waste time and energy on provocative intrigues which divert attention from today's major problems, hinder the cause of cooperation among trade unions of different orientations, and damage the entire international workers movement.

CSO: 1807/403

WORLDWIDE TOPICS

MOSCOW RESTRICTS VEHICLE USE DUE TO YOUTH FESTIVAL

Unauthorized Vehicles Restricted

LD142318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2237 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] In connection with the staging of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, as of today [15 July] until 5 August entry into Moscow by cars being used for personal travel or cars belonging to organizations, if this transport is registered outside the limits of the capital, is prohibited by the decision of the Moscow City Gorispolkom.

Trucks from other towns and other transport carrying cargo necessary for the normal operation of enterprises and sites in the city for this period will enter Moscow by special pass. The restrictions do not extend to motor vehicles carrying agricultural produce into Moscow when the driver has the relevant registered itinerary certificates.

There are about 400 festival sites in the city, entry into which is permitted only to transport serving the festival. Several dozen streets and highways in Moscow have won the right to be called "festival routes." These include the Sadovoye Koltso, Gorkiy Street, Prospekt Kalinina, the boulevards and embankments. The festival buses and other vehicles bearing the emblems of the youth forum on these roads must be given the right of way by all other drivers. All drivers and owners of motor transport must accept these measures as a duty of hospitality to the thousands of participants and guests to the world youth festival.

Restrictions Explained

LD111015 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 July TASS--There will be no visa restrictions on visits by foreign ambassadors' guests to Moscow during the World Festival of Youth and Students to be staged here soon, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said.

Asked by the weekly MOSCOW NEWS [MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI] to comment on allegations by some Western newspapers and radio services that during the forthcoming

festival even the foreign ambassadors will be denied the possibility of inviting relatives and guests to stay here with them, he said there are no restrictions so far as the ambassadors are prepared to offer lodging to their guests for the time at apartments belonging to their embassies or at flats of embassy staffers on vacation.

For there will be no unoccupied rooms available at the hotels indeed. The festival will be attended not only by delegates from 150 countries but also by thousands of young spectators who will not be immediately involved in its activities. So all the city's hotels will be reserved for the festival's delegates and guests, providing accommodation to them at a substantially reduced payment rate.

Commenting in the weekly on Western propaganda claims about "a ban on personal car rides," a spokesman for Moscow's traffic control service, said: "There will be 120 to 130 events taking place every day at hundreds of Moscow's official festival premises and facilities, which are sometimes dozens of kilometers apart. Like in any other major city, traffic jams are not infrequent in Moscow's streets and thoroughfares."

"So in order to try and avoid them, the traffic control service has asked the Muscovites through the newspapers to use their personal cars as little as possible during the festival. A similar request has been made to the government trucking establishments that will not be catering to the festival. But there has been no question of any ban."

Festival Map Published

Moscow VECHERNAYA MOSKVA in Russian 20 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] [See next page]



On the map:

Solid line--Routes designated for serving participants and guests of the festival as well as main groups of the festival program

Dotted line--Routes set aside for serving tourists

CSO: 1807/415

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

HISTORIAN ASSAILS WESTERN VIEWS OF POTSDAM, YALTA AGREEMENTS

PM011546 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 85 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences O. Rzheshevskiy under the rubric "Front of Ideological Struggle": "Potsdam: Historical Truth and Those Who Falsify It"]

[Excerpt] Whereas the USSR has strictly observed and continues to observe the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, the Western powers have, on the contrary, most flagrantly violated them and continue to do so. Despite the decisions adopted in Potsdam to destroy German militarism and provide guarantees that Germany would never again be able to disturb the peace, the United States has armed the West German militarists to the teeth, turned the FRG into its main partner in the aggressive North Atlantic Bloc, and actively encourages anti-Sovietism and revanchism in that country. The lengths to which the Western powers' policy has gone in encouraging FRG militarism are demonstrated by events of recent months such as the granting to the FRG of the "right" to produce missiles and heavy bombers, the transfer of the leadership of NATO's nuclear planning to a West German general, who ousted his British predecessor, and much more besides. The deployment on FRG territory of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons targeted on the USSR poses a great danger to peace.

The frontal assault by reactionary historians and politicians on the Yalta and Potsdam decisions is aimed at destroying the edifice of the postwar settlement in Europe and providing an ideological screen for revising European borders.

That this is U.S. imperialism's strategy is indicated by a long article in a recent issue of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, which reflects the State Department's opinion. In particular, the article urges that the "division of Europe be overcome" on U.S. terms, by which is meant the export of counterrevolution to the socialist community countries. The gist of the article is contained in an impudent appeal for open struggle against socialism using the methods of economic expansion, subversive ideological activity, including the use of "dissidents," and so forth. The article exploits the notorious "Soviet threat" to justify NATO's aggressive activity and the "U.S. military presence" in Europe.

A new element in the State Department strategy, as can be judged from the aforementioned article is the course toward creating a "Franco-German army" and toward cooperation and subsequent "integration" with the FRG and France. The United States would like to extend the Bonn-Washington axis--whose rotation is dictated by the White House--as far as Paris.

The Crimea and Potsdam conference decisions are being attacked by international reaction primarily because they still play an important role in safeguarding the peace in which Europe has lived for 40 years now. All the indications are that the authors of the appeals to "do away with Yalta and Potsdam" have lost their sense of reality. No one can erase the Potsdam agreements from history or denigrate them.

At the same time there is an obvious danger in the noisy propaganda campaign being waged in the West regarding the state borders laid down by the interallied decisions at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. The campaign's attention is centered on the question of the border between the FRG and the GDR and the borders of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and certain other states. Revanchist historians in the FRG are now not only slandering the USSR but also accusing the FRG Government of "betraying the German people's interests" and are demanding a revision of the Oder-Neisse border, which is enshrined in the FRG-USSR treaty.

As we can see, those who falsify the events of World War II are actively striving to adapt history to the present-day political, military, and ideological programs of the United States and its NATO followers, programs aimed against the Soviet Union and all the world's progressive forces. But historical truth irrefutably demonstrates that it is not the Potsdam conference's decisions which led to the "division of Europe" and the current tension in the relations among former allies but the departure by the United States and Britain from the decisions agreed in Potsdam and their anti-Soviet policy.

CSO: 1807/419

WESTERN EUROPE

USSR LOOKS TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC LINKS WITH WEST EUROPE

ID220441 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Jul 85

[From the "International Panorama" Program presented by Nikoley Shishlin; announcer-read report]

[Text] The 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act falls soon. This was a historic landmark in establishing and developing the process of relaxation of tension. It seems that the forthcoming jubilee will be marked by events of some considerable political importance and that the meeting of statesmen in the Finnish capital will be marked by fruitful contacts. It appears to me that now is the very time, perhaps, to ask the question, has the Helsinki Act withstood the test of time? Has the policy of relaxation itself passed the test of time? There is, of course, no simple answer to that question, for a great deal has collapsed as a result of American policy. A great deal has nevertheless remained intact; a great deal has demonstrated its viability.

This relates first and foremost to political interrelations between the European participants in the conference. This year of 1985 seems convincingly to prove that mutual relations in the political sphere between European countries are becoming both richer and more substantive. This relates primarily, of course, to the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting. In French political circles, it is being said that they want relations between the Soviet Union and France built up as normal and privileged. Well, everyone of course remembers that Soviet-French cooperation played a notable role in the development of the process of relaxation of tension and in the formation of this process. Without doubt, the strengthening of this cooperation could play a no less prominent role in the renaissance of this process and in strengthening European security as such.

When speaking of the Helsinki process, one cannot fail to mention that no success was gained in breaking off mutual economic links, although, as we know, attempts were made in that direction. At present, the picture is this: during the period 1975-1983, commodity exchange between Western European countries and the European members of CEMA rose from \$41 billion to almost \$74 billion. Incidentally, the increase in trade between the Soviet Union, for instance, and the capitalist countries, amounted to 6.6 percent. Indeed, the prospects for developing business cooperation between Europeans are limitless, if the arti-

ficial obstacles to these prospects are removed. Literally any day now a reply can be expected from the European Economic Community, from this common market, to the CEMA countries' proposal to develop cooperation. It is expected that the response will on the whole be positive, and some sort of fruitful contacts will evidently be established. I should like to say, altogether, that this is a particularly promising matter.

Of course, no success was gained in breaking off the spiritual ties which link Europeans. Contacts in the cultural sphere have, of course, multiplied.

In this connection, I think it appropriate to note that international relations should not as a whole be interpreted as some sort of derivative of Soviet-U.S. relations. International relations are the sum of relations between all the countries of the world. States that understand and value the boon of peaceful cooperation are not diminishing in number, but increasing, and this is very important. With the planned Soviet-American meeting and the Soviet-American summit, the West has started to use terminology to the effect that the Soviet Union--they say--is conducting a global campaign of seduction, in the first place of Europeans. Now of course, it is inappropriate to speak of a campaign of seduction; what is involved is an active policy aimed at strengthening mutual understanding.

CSO: 1825/99

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

CUBAN YOUTHS' WORK IN ANGOLA, NICARAGUA EXTOLLED

PM291346 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 85 morning edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yevg. Bay dispatch: "Heirs of Moncada; 26 July is Cuban National Holiday"]

[Text] Havana--It was decided beforehand that most of the Cuban delegates to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students would arrive in Moscow 26 July--their republic's national holiday. They were not even born when on 27 July 1953 a handful of patriots stormed a bastion of Batista tyranny--the Moncada Barracks in the city of Santiago de Cuba. But, nurtured on the traditions of those heroic years, the country's present young generation bears aloft the banner of the struggle symbolized in Cuba by the word "Moncada."

Pedro Luis was taken to the nearest population center along the same jungle road where he had been ambushed the day before. In all the lad had just 2 weeks to go before returning home from Angola. He had behind him 20 months of intensive work, thousands of cubic meters of valuable procured lumber, and dozens of kilometers of dirt roads laid through the jungle in Cabinda province.

Almost one-third of the team was suffering from malaria and had been sent to Havana. The remainder were working at night under spotlights in order to fulfill the assigned plan at all costs. Many of them were unsteady from fatigue. Yet it was all nothing to Pedro Luis. Until the day when submachinegun rounds fired from a dense thicket cut through his old jeep.

Bandits from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola attacked the vehicle just a few kilometers from the camp. What could be done, how could new casualties be averted? At nightfall the workers took up sentry duty, snatching odd hours of brief sleep. Team leader Luis Angel was out on his feet. Communications with Luanda were intermittently broken. In the event of a massive attack by counter-revolutionaries it would be necessary to put up a defense with their own forces. . .

Now he is sitting in front of me, broad cheekbones untypical of a Cuban, thickset and with a boxer's face--a flat nose and strong piercing eyes. It is already several months since he returned to Cuba, but he can still see distant Cabinda and the fallen Pedro Luis at his labor post. . . .

"My replacement is to be envied, the whole country has recognized him," Luis Angel suddenly smiles. "A week ago Cuban newspapers carried a collective feature on the team of engineer Narciso Angel, which had procured a record amount of lumber in the season, and alongside the photograph published extracts from a congratulatory letter from Fidel Castro: 'I hope to give you a fraternal embrace on the rostrum of the national rally devoted to the 32d anniversary of the storming of Moncada.'"

Incidentally, the work of Luis Angel himself is assessed on its merits. He is going to the World Festival in Moscow as a member of the Cuban young people's delegation. Of the 600 Cuban delegates one in five, like him, have given aid to the peoples of liberated countries.

Just who are they, these young men and women who are taking over the baton of Moncada?

Elsie Fajardo is a 25-year-old teacher from Granma province. On a memorable March day in Angola in 1983 she and her comrades manned the trenches when counterrevolutionary assault troops landed on the shore. The seven teachers were fighting for the first time in their lives. Elsie Fajardo recalls how afterward she scarcely got back to the hostel and. . . no, she did not collapse exhausted on the bed but, taking a shower and changing, set off for the college to conduct lessons with the students.

Manuel Gutierrez, a surgeon from Havana, was expecting a place in one of the capital's hospitals. But he applied to be sent to Nicaragua, convinced that he would be needed more in that bloodied, war-torn country.

At the festival Manuel will tell his foreign contemporaries a great deal about things that they know of only from newspapers. He has seen at close quarters the camouflaged mercenaries creeping with their weapons among the coffee plantations. And every day he came into contact with their victims--the inhabitants of border regions, women, and children.

Nicaragua's hospitals are overcrowded and the country lacks equipment and medicines; Manuel Gutierrez has to operate 10 or 12 times a day--five times more than normal.

Many thousands of young Cuban internationalists have passed through Angola in recent years and tens of thousands of Cuban doctors, teachers, and construction workers have worked in Vietnam, Laos, the PDRY, Ethiopia,

and Nicaragua. Does not Cuba itself need their knowledge and energy? It sure does! But they believe it their lofty duty to help peoples whose lot is even harder. Cuba, which has survived only thanks to the international solidarity and selfless support of the socialist countries, cannot forget its international duty...

The Cuban Communist Party has set its sights firmly on achieving profitability at enterprises, strengthening labor discipline, and ensuring the rational utilization of raw materials and savings of resources. Vigorous young cadres are needed to pursue this course locally.

"I have visited the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR," Rene Lopez, foreman at an agricultural machinery plant in Holguin, said.

"I am familiar with the organization of work in these countries and with the quest for effective management methods. At our own plant we are striving to creatively introduce this experience."

Rene Lopez was entrusted with speaking at the ceremonial rally before the Cuban delegation set off for the festival. The sendoff was attended by all participants in the session of the national assembly of people's power held the other day, headed by the leaders of the republic. The link between generations is indissoluble and the surge of energy experienced by those who stormed Moncada is being passed on to the young--they will have to build the republic's socialist future.

CSO: 1807/435

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN YOUTHS VISIT BUKHARA--A meeting of Soviet and Brazilian youth which took place in Bukhara turned into a shining holiday of friendship and solidarity for all honorable people of the planet in the struggle for peace. Delegates from Brazil to the 12th International Youth Festival took part in it and became acquainted with Central Asia at the invitation of the youth tourism bureau "Sputnik." At the meeting opening the evening of friendship, a member of the Brazilian delegation, vice-president of the branch of the National Center for the Defense of Human Rights in the City of Santos (State of Sao Paulo), Ozmar Gomes da Silva stated: "Now, when the international situation is strained due to the fault, first of all, of the U.S. imperialists and their allies, each person of good will must say decisively 'No to wars!'" Anvar Shadiyev, secretary of the Komsomol Committee at the Bukhara Textile Combine welcomed the delegation in the name of the youth of Bukhara. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Jul 85 p 1]

CSO: 1807/422

CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

U.S. CHINA POLICY ACCUSED OF 'SELFISH SCHEMES'

OW211248 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] Li Xiannian's trip to the United States, which will begin on 21 July, has again drawn public attention to certain special characteristics of the U.S.-Chinese relations at the present stage. This is why the recent remarks by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and other U.S. leaders in Washington, as well as the comments by U.S. journals on this issue, are of special significance. Mulatov, an observer of this station, has expressed his personal view on the nature of U.S. China policy:

The latest issue of the U.S. (AVIATION AND SPACE TRAVEL) has published a lengthy article on the feasibility of so-called Sino-U.S. defense cooperation. The article is a detailed repeat of a report on this issue drafted by the Research Department of the U.S. Library of Congress. The report is quite candid. It says, for example, that the U.S. plan to expand U.S. military ties with China clashes with President Reagan's long-range policy of selling weapons to the KMT government on Taiwan. In word, Washington feels it somewhat inappropriate to put it modestly--to strengthen its military ties with China and Taiwan at the same time. However, as observed by the drafters of the so-called research report, the possibility of the United States selling weapons to China is restricted today--not entirely because of the various reasons related to the so-called two Chinas policy. They also complain that China is changing its attitude toward the so-called Soviet threat and that China fears it may be dragged into a situation where it would be overly dependent on U.S. military supply.

Respected Chinese listeners: I have quoted these views expressed by the so-called researchers in the United States because I want to explain how American officials have shamelessly and stubbornly wanted to underscore the military aspect of Sino-U.S. relations and how they have been endlessly trying to describe the United States as a so-called friend, or defender, of China, caring for China's security.

We must realize that the issue is not the publication of the so-called research report on the eve of Li Xiannian's visit to the United States. Just a few days ago, it was specifically U.S. Secretary of State Shultz himself who, in a speech in Kuala Lumpur, said what can be described as his invention. Shultz declared that China's capability to defend itself from the Soviet threat is of decisive significance in maintaining the balance of strength and stability in East Asia as a whole. In a recent talk with the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger also made a provocative speech. In order to justify Washington's special interests in the military aspect of Sino-U.S. relations, he slanderously declared: The principal, major, and indeed only threat to China's security comes from the Soviet Union.

Respected Chinese listeners, we cannot help noticing that these statements were made by senior representatives of the U.S. administration at a time when Sino-Soviet contacts have been expanding and a good foundation is being laid by the USSR and China to strengthen their economic relations and technical cooperation and to promote mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation. We can therefore conclude by saying that the current U.S. policy toward China aims at obstructing the process of the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, fomenting discord between China and the USSR, and drawing China into the U.S. militarists' anti-Soviet orbit in the Asian and Pacific region.

Recently Washington also placed high hopes on the possibility of restoring U.S. monopoly capital's role in China. For example, in a proposal to the U.S. government, the U.S. committee for China Policy set forth specific measures for gradually bringing China into the economic structure of the so-called Free World, or capitalist world. U.S. experts have stressed that only when the United States has become more convinced than it is now that China's economic institution has significantly shaken off the Soviet legacy should the United States make large economic investment in China and offer China more liberal terms for trade. In a word, U.S. strategists are hoping to undermine China's socialist bastion from within.

In a slip of the tongue, (Deo Jicio), one of the leading members of a Chicago firm doing business in China, was straightforward and frank in revealing an objective of which he dreamed. Commenting on the prospects for U.S. capitalists' activities in China, this businessman said: We can imagine this country becoming capitalistic someday.

All this looks so much like the poisonous stuffing of the honey cake the United States has promised to give to China in exchange for increasingly favorable terms for the U.S. monopoly clique. All this also proves that, behind the so-called U.S. good will toward China, there is a long-range, selfish scheme of the imperialist strategists.

CSO: 4005/1286

JPRS-UIA-85-007
4 September 1985

CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

USSR-DPRK SOLIDARITY MONTH, LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Treaty Jubilee Marked

PM111302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Razuvaev dispatch: "On a Firm Foundation"]

[Text] Pyongyang--Today, 6 July, is the 24th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

Imbued with the ideas of socialist internationalism, this document marks the beginning of a new page in the annals of fraternal ties between our peoples. Their friendship is deeply rooted and is built on a firm foundation. It developed and strengthened during the grim years of the trials of war and was cemented by bloodshed in joint struggle for the common cause of freedom, progress, and happiness for people of labor.

The Soviet-Korean treaty formulated in a document the traditional good-neighborly and friendly relations established between the two countries' peoples. At the same time it provided new favorable opportunities for the expansion and deepening of ties between our countries and peoples, the flourishing of the economy and culture, and the preservation and strengthening of peace in the far east.

The treaty's great international significance and vital strength lie in the fact that it embodied the noble features of the new type of relations between states. Its unshakable foundation is provided by the principles of full equality, respect, independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage, and comradely mutual assistance.

Sensing each other's comradeship, working people in the Soviet Union and the DPRK are unflaggingly concerned to make fuller use of the advantages of all-around cooperation, which accords with their fundamental interests.

The mutual desire to expand this cooperation was displayed anew during the May 1984 official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Recently I had the opportunity to visit several regions in People's Korea and to meet and talk with production front-rankers, party workers, and scientific and cultural figures. They were all unanimous that the further strengthening of relations between our parties and states will assist the successful development of both countries' national economies.

I also heard the same words spoken by power industry workers at the Chongjin Heat and Power Station.

"Construction work at the heat and power station began 3 years ago," I was told by deputy chief engineer (Cho Gi Khva). "It is progressing at a shock-work pace. Two power units have already been plugged into the industrial network. By 15 August, when our people will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation from colonial slavery, we will start up the third, and the station's capacity will reach 150,000 kilowatts."

The power industry, as (Cho Gi Khva) noted, is one of the republic's fast-developing industrial sectors. People's Korea is building new and modernizing old power stations.

Our country is providing active technical assistance here. Major power industry projects have been commissioned in Pyongyang, Unggi, and Pukchong with the participation of Soviet specialists.

Speaking of all this, (Cho Gi Khva) added: the Chongjin Heat and Power Station is one of several newly built projects which have been named for Soviet-Korean friendship. It is being built by the fraternal countries' joint efforts. At the Korean friends' request, the design plan for it was developed by workers at the Ukrainian branch of the All-Union Scientific Research and Design Planning Institute of the Power Industry. The generators were manufactured at Leningrad's "Elektrosila" association. Transformers arrived from Moscow and Zaporozhye plants, boilers from Barnaul, and ball mills from Syzrani. Soviet enterprises supplies the station with installations for the chemical purification of water, various equipment, and instruments.

According to (Chan Gyu Cher), secretary of the heat and power station party organization, Soviet specialists are giving great assistance to the collective in the construction and commissioning of the station. Some of them have been working here for over 2 years, others arrived only recently. Among them is senior turbine chief engineer N. Troshin from Sverdlovsk, a representative of the turbine engine plant which manufactured the turbines for the heat and power station. The first two of them were installed jointly by Soviet and Korean specialists.

The fruitful cooperation continues. Work has started in Chongjin, next to the heat and power station, on the construction of the second stage of the Kim Chak Metallurgical Plant. Soviet specialists together with Korean workers, engineers, and technicians recently completed the construction of an aluminum plant in Pukchong. They are also working successfully on other new construction projects in the DPRK.

The joint labor strengthens the feelings of internationalism and solidarity with which the Soviet-Korean treaty, signed 24 years ago, is imbued.

The constructive and creative nature of this treaty and of the ties that are developing within its framework has been tested by time. Life has confirmed that the treaty is an effective instrument for safeguarding and strengthening peace on the Korean peninsula.

And this is particularly important, since the building of socialism on Korean soil is progressing in complex circumstances. For 4 decades now Korea has been split into two parts, with its people experiencing the tragedy of national division. Time has proved convincingly that the main obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem has been and remains the protracted presence of aggressive U.S. troops in South Korea. The DPRK government and public are making persistent and consistent efforts aimed at the peaceful unification of north and south.

In these days, when the international month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis is in progress in the Soviet Union and many other countries, the DPRK working people express gratitude to Soviet people for their help and solidarity. They are convinced that the fraternal relations based on the Soviet-Korean treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance will constantly strengthen and develop in the common interests of the building of socialism and communism.

Kim on Reunification

LD122016 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 12 July TASS--The party and government of the Republic adhere to the unshakable position of struggle against any schemes towards perpetuating the division of the country into "two Koreas", of the striving to resolve the problem of reunification through peaceful means, at the negotiating table. This was declared by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in an interview with the Japanese magazine SEKAI published today by the NODON SHINMUN. To conduct a successful dialogue between

north and south, he stressed, the sides should direct their efforts at creating a favorable situation, reaffirm their sincere striving to find workable way for reunification.

Speaking about the country's economic situation, Kim Il-song said that as the long-term targets of building socialism, advanced at the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, were fulfilled, the necessary conditions for complete victory of socialism in the DPRK would be created. The program envisages a stronger energy base, an intensive development of the mining industry and railway transport, progress of science and technology. It is noteworthy that no foreign capital will be used to achieve these goals.

As a result of the aggressive schemes of the forces of imperialism, and the buildup of nuclear weapons conducted by them, he pointed out, the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe increases. Therefore it is necessary to unfold even more vigorously the antiwar and anti-nuclear movements, the fight against the arms race, for averting attempts at militarising outer space. The creation in different parts of the world of non-nuclear zones and peace zones and their constant expansion are concrete steps towards this aim.

U.S. 'Aggression' Scored

PM151334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Responding to the Fueling of Tension"]

[Text] Havana, 14 Jul--American imperialism has still not abandoned its plans of aggression against the DPRK, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has told the Cuban newspaper GRANMA in an interview in connection with the 25th anniversary of the establishment of DPRK-Cuban diplomatic relations. More than 40,000 American military servicemen and around 1 million officers and men of the puppet forces are in constant combat readiness on the territory of South Korea.

Large-scale provocative war games held by the American and South Korean armies caused the temporary interruption of talks between the DPRK and South Korea on which the Korean people and other peace-loving peoples of the world have pinned great hopes, Kim Il-song pointed out.

Today the Korean peninsula, like Central America, is a region of the world where the danger of war breaking out is most real.

The reunification of the motherland is our people's most urgent task, Kim Il-song said. Our party and government advocate a peaceful settlement of this problem through dialogue between North and South Korea.

Dwelling on the results of his visit to the USSR and European socialist countries last year, Kim Il-song stressed that it made it possible for even closer relations of friendship and fraternity to be established between the DPRK and those countries.

PRAVDA on 'Korean Question'

PM151421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Tikhomirov article under the rubric "We Answer Readers": "A Gordian Knot of Evasion"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Please tell me what is the crux of the so-called 'Korean question,' N. Medvedev, Moscow Oblast."

The Korean peninsula, 38th parallel. Along it is a vast, gray concrete wall...

It is more than 3 decades since the last shots died down. The attempt by the United States and its Seoul puppets to resolve the "Korean question" by force of arms failed. But even now it is constantly on the agenda in international life...

The routing of Japanese militarism brought Korea its long-awaited liberation. For the Korean people, who for long years had languished under the yoke of the Japanese colonialists, the path was at last open for autonomous, independent development. But although an agreement was reached between the Soviet Union and the United States providing for the strictly temporary division of Korean territory into two zones (north of the 38th parallel being the zone of responsibility of Soviet troops, and south of it the zone of responsibility of the U.S. Army) in order to receive the Japanese troops' surrender. Washington promptly set a course toward violating that agreement.

Whereas in North Korea favorable conditions were created for the establishment of a truly democratic system, the territory south of the 38th parallel was in effect occupied by the Americans after their landing there in September 1945. The U.S. occupying authorities dissolved the people's committees which had been set up as local self-government organs, and began to knock together political parties and organizations of a reactionary hue.

In September 1947 Washington rejected the USSR's proposal for the simultaneous withdrawal of American and Soviet troops from Korea. And in November the United States pushed through the Second UN General Assembly Session a decision to send a UN Temporary Commission to South Korea, and with its help started stepping up preparations for the creation of a separate government in the southern part of the peninsula. On 10 May 1948 "elections" to the national assembly were held there. Syngman Rhee, traitor to the Korean people, was

placed at the head of the puppet government, having just been brought in from the United States. The arbitrary proclamation of the Republic of Korea which followed close on the "election" farce "legitimized" the division of Korea.

The division imposed on the Korean nation by Washington became a kind of "Gordian knot." And 35 years ago, the United States tried to cut it, or, in other words, to stifle the people's power north of the 38th parallel...

On 25 June 1950 the South Korean military unleashed combat operations against the DPRK. The United States intervened at once. But the "Blitzkrieg" did not take place. And as a result of this adventure Syngman Rhee's regime found itself on the brink of collapse. By mid-August the DPRK People's Army was in control of more than 90 percent of South Korean territory. In an attempt to save the situation the United States landed a major force on the peninsula... It was only on 27 July 1942, after long procrastination, that Washington was forced to sign the armistice agreement.

The "Korean question." Today the path to its resolution is not only barred by a 240-km concrete wall erected by the Americans along the 38th parallel, with which they would like to protect their "vital interests" in the south of the peninsula. Add to that the 40,000 American bayonets supporting the wall, and also the nearly 1,000 nuclear charges stationed in its shadow.

Every time the DPRK goes into a peace offensive, calling for dialogue for the sake of the relaxation of tension on the peninsula, the United States plunges into fierce counterattacks. Then the DPRK is subjected to torrents of blackmail and threats as if from a cornucopia, and claims of "the North's aggressiveness and perfidy" pour out from the banks of the Potomac. But all this is a cheap propaganda screen behind which is the clear U.S. course of perpetuating the occupation of the south of the Korean peninsula and keeping the Pentagon's strategic outpost there.

The DPRK is a counterweight to Washington's imperial, hegemonist policy. Pyongyang's initiatives aimed at improving the political climate in the land of the Morning Calm are innumerable. But they have all come up against the solid concrete wall which bisects the Korean peninsula. Moreover, the silence in which Seoul and Washington shroud their reluctance to respond to Pyongyang's calls for dialogue has been broken, all these years, solely by "into battle" commands and saber-rattling.

It is obvious that the DPRK's well known proposals serve as a realistic basis for a radical change for the better, the elimination of the smouldering hotbed of tension, and the establishment of peace on the Korean peninsula.

Soviet people have always been and remain on the side of the Korean people, who demand an end to the interference of U.S. imperialist circles in Korea's internal affairs. They have stated this again at rallies and meetings held during the month of solidarity in our country with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

USSR-DPRK Solidarity Rally

SK290540 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Respected listeners: A mass rally was held at the Presnya Machinery Plant in Moscow on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to realize the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis, a month that is being observed in our country.

Our station reporter, who participated in this mass rally, gave us the following report:

The employees of this enterprise in the Soviet capital city and the workers of the DPRK have long maintained friendly relations. The orders for various industrial facilities from the fraternal country are being fulfilled at the machinery plant.

Machine tools and machine units bearing the label of the (Presnya) Machinery Plant can be seen in the textile plants in Pyongyang, Hamhung, Nampo, and Sinuiju.

On several occasions, technicians from Moscow visited the DPRK and helped their Korean friends in the field of development of the textile industry in the DPRK.

The Presnya Machine Plant is one of the first Soviet enterprises in which a primary-level chapter of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society has been formed.

Like all Soviet people, the Moscow workers rejoice over the achievements made by People's Korea in socialist construction. They are unanimously supporting the Korean people's just struggle for the country's peaceful reunification, while consolidating friendship with the workers of the Republic. Such support was expressed once again at a mass rally held at a workshop of this enterprise.

The workers, office workers, engineers, and junior engineers who participated in the rally warmly welcomed the Korean guests--the officials of the DPRK Embassy, including Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

Comrade Maksimets, deputy manager of the plant, made a speech at the mass rally. He said: Although some 30 years have passed since the Korean war, ignited by the U.S. imperialists, ended, a durable peace has not established in Korea.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are attempting to perpetuate the division of Korea, while obstructing, in every way, the search for a way to realize peaceful reunification of the country.

On several occasions, the DPRK has put forth several constructive proposals aimed at creating a condition for normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula and reunifying the country in a peaceful manner.

Deputy manager Maksimets continued to say: The Soviet Union highly estimates the sincere efforts of and the peaceful proposals put forth by the workers' party of Korea and the DPRK government for the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula.

Along with all Soviet people, our plant group resolutely denounces the policy by the U.S. ruling circles aimed at making the tense situation in Asia acute. We extend our solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle to realize the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea.

We firmly believe that the Korean people's righteous cause will surely be victorious.

Next, amid warm welcome from the participants, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, stepped onto the platform and spoke:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades and friends: First of all, I express many thanks to you for organizing a solidarity meeting such as the one being held today, and inviting us on the occasion of the anti-U.S. joint struggle month, from 25 June to 27 July. Also, availing myself of this opportunity, I convey, to you and through you, the fraternal greetings from our country's working class to the Soviet working class. [end recording]

Next, Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong talked about the achievements made by the DPRK workers in socialist construction and about the history of the Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification. He then pointed, with satisfaction, to the Soviet people's unanimous support for the Korean people's righteous cause--the support which is being expressed at functions related to the month of solidarity that is being observed in the Soviet Union. He went on to say:

[Begin recording] Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend many thanks to the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union for invariably supporting our people's struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. [applause]

Our people will surely achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification amid the support and encouragement from the peoples in the socialist countries; including the fraternal Soviet people, and the world's peace-loving peoples.

If the United States wants to see peace maintained in Korea, it should not aggravate tension while interfering in the internal affairs of Korea; rather, it should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks, should stop the schemes of aggression against our people, and should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all military equipment, including nuclear weapons.

Our people regard it as a great honor to have the fraternal Soviet people as their ally, class brother, and revolutionary comrade-in-arms. Today, the Soviet people are vigorously struggling to consummate developed socialism under the tested leadership of the CPSU, headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the excellent activist of the Communist Party and the state of the Soviet Union.

Today, while at your plant, we personally witnessed the achievements made by the plant's working class in the struggle to implement the decisions of the April Plenum of the party Central Committee and to duly usher in the 27th CPSU Congress. We sincerely rejoice, as over our own, over the achievements made by you and warmly congratulate you on them. [applause]

The Soviet Union is resolutely struggling against the imperialists policy of aggression and for the peace and security of the world. Our party and the Government of the Republic support the just measure taken by the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union to oppose the imperialists' arms race and the space militarization plan, to reduce international tension, to remove the danger of a world war--a thermonuclear war--and to guarantee a durable peace, and support the principled position maintained by the Soviet Union in connection with the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

As in the past, our people will, in the future, too, actively support the Soviet people's just struggle to defend the peace and security of Europe and the world.

Comrades, Korea-Soviet friendship is based on a firm class relationship of alliance and comradely friendship and has deep historical roots. The peoples of the two countries are class brothers and comrades-in-arms who have always closely cooperated with each other in the struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our people highly respect the fraternal Soviet people as the liberator, giver of aid, and ally. At the moment, Korea-Soviet friendship is being consolidated and developed further in all fields--political, economic, and cultural.

The meetings and talks held between the leaders of the two countries during the visit to the Soviet Union by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, as well as subsequent meetings and talks, were historic events that displayed the indestructibility of Korea-Soviet friendship and consolidated and developed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries to a higher level.

Endlessly consolidating and developing the friendship with the fraternal Soviet people from generation to generation is the firm position of our party and government, and our people's firm will. As in the past, in the future, too, we will make all efforts to further expand and develop, in an overall way, the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people--our close revolutionary comrade-in-arms and reliable ally.

In conclusion, I sincerely wish you greater success in the struggle to thoroughly implement the decisions of the April plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and carry out the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Long live the eternal fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union. [applause] [end recording]

Soviet War Memorial Restored

PM251409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Razuvayev report: "In Honor of the Liberators"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jul--The reconstruction of the Monument to Liberation--(Huebang Tap)--on Moran-bong hill in honor of the Soviet servicemen who fell in the fighting for Korea's freedom and independence has been completed.

The scaffolding has been removed, and the snow-white spire, crowned by a red star, once more rises into the sky above Pyongyang. The general appearance of the restored monument has been preserved completely, as have the bronze bas-reliefs and inscriptions in Korean and Russian on the monument. But the obelisk is now nearly 4 meters higher. The square in front of the monument has been extended considerably. An impressive 300-meter granite stairway leads up to it. At the bottom the following inscription is laid out in bright red flowers: "40th Anniversary of Liberation." Work to improve the amenities of the Moran-bong park, adjacent to the memorial, is nearing completion.

The reconstruction of the monument was completed in not much more than 8 months. It has practically been rebuilt from scratch. The three-tiered base and the spire, which is crowned with a five-pointed star, are in white granite. All the work was done successfully by the collective of one of the leading administrations of the East Pyongyang construction trust. The construction workers were given great assistance by the inhabitants--workers, employees, and students in the capital, as well as servicemen in the people's army and volunteers from other regions of the republic.

The Korean working people remember and honor the memory of the Soviet liberator servicemen. Work is now being completed to restore monuments to Soviet servicemen in Chongjin, Hamhung, Wonsan, and other cities.

CSO: 1807/427

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

U.S. SAID 'ANGRY' OVER NEW COURSE OF SUDAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD112147 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Aleksy Zlatorunskiy commentary: "Washington's Unfair Anger"]

[Text] Washington is angry. Yet how can this have happened? For years Sudan has voluntarily been fulfilling all U.S. requests--its ex-dictator Ja'far Numayri, never refused a request from Washington. American commando maneuvers are staged on Sudanese soil while the necessary bases for subversive operations against other countries, particularly socialist Ethiopia and the Libyan Jamahiriya, are being built.

Suddenly, all is as if this had not existed, and the new Sudanese leadership resumes normal relations with Ethiopia and signs an agreement of comprehensive cooperation with the Libyan Jamahiriya. What happened? A cry rose from the American capital: Stop this independent decision making immediately. The White House spokesman made a special statement in which he expressed, if we use diplomatic language, profound concern over the improvement of relations between Sudan and Libya, which is, according to American criteria, U.S. enemy number one in the Middle East. And if we call things by their names, then he flagrantly attempted to blame a sovereign state because its actions to normalize relations with its neighbors do not conform with U.S. interests.

However, what is to be done? The times have gone when the United States was capable of easily dethroning or installing the heads of states and of defining the policy of this country or that. Even America's unfortunate friends, who customarily think that Washington is capable of everything and that the most important thing is to obey it in every matter, should take note of the fate of Ja'far Numayri and think deeply.

CSO: 4504/458

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

USSR CONTINUES REPORTS, COMMENTS ON AFGHAN REBEL ACTIVITY

Captured Pakistani 'Agents' Displayed

LD041713 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Aug 85

[From the Vremya Newscast; correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy video report from Kabul]

[Text] They were caught red-handed: agents of the criminal investigation department, the Pakistanis Sajak Husayn and Fazi ur-Rakhman, and the Afghan citizen Musa Kerim. They were trained in spy centers for terrorist acts against the peaceful population of Afghanistan, and not only trained but also supplied with all that was needed--poisonous substances, explosives devices--to ensure that again and again the blood of innocent victims would be split on the soil of Afghanistan [video shows three men being presented at press conference, exhibits of white substance in bottle, various pieces of equipment].

The thunder of explosions and groans of the victims of bandit attacks do not carry into the areas where the embassies of Pakistan and the United States are located. But the people know well who are the real guilty parties of all its hardships [video shows shots of embassies of Pakistan and USA].

Despite the burning heat, Afghan women have spent many hours outside the gates of the American Embassy. Here are the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of those who have died at the hands of the bandits, the real Afghan patriots. They demanded representatives of the American Embassy. They wanted to convey to them their words of indignation. But no one came out from the latticed gates. The Afghan women came here with slogans, and there are indignant words written on them in English: American imperialism is the enemy of mankind, I can read on one of the slogans. Americans, stop interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. American imperialism, Reagan,--the first enemy of mankind and revolution. You also see here home made cartoons, political cartoons which express everything which now troubles the Afghan people. [video scenes of demonstration at embassy]

TV Shows Rebel Atrocities

LD042020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Correspondent Boris Savodyan report from Kabul]

[Text] Afghan television has prepared a program which tells of the atrocities of the Dushmans, in particular in the Panjsher gorge high in the mountains. There was one there, a large band of active counter-revolutionaries who were responsible for dozens of exploded bridges and electricity power lines, and hectares of mined land. But their greatest crime was carried out against peaceful inhabitants. The Panjsher gorge, with its numerous villages stuck to the sheer cliffs, had been converted into a peculiar training ground for the extermination of people. On its liberation by the organs of state security, there were found torture houses like fascist torture chambers. What you see is commented upon by an announcer of Afghan television; this is not some time from the distant past, all of this is happening in our time. On the screen there are hundreds of dead people; some have had their stomachs ripped open, others have had their faces mutilated and their heads cut off.

In all the Afghan provinces where I have been I have listened to stories about the unheard of cruelties of the dushmans. On seizing someone they do not like, they skin him alive, burn his face with a torch, gouge his eyes out, chop his hands off; women who wish to study are stoned; a village loyal to the revolution is surrounded and for weeks they let no one out, while they calmly observe the peaceful people dying of hunger.

In their efforts to return the country to old feudal ways and to hold the people in a state of slave-like obedience, the dushmans balk at nothing. There are many more crimes to the account of the dushmans; by their cruelty they are trying to create an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty. If the revolution tries to put everything it can into the equipping of working places, into schools and hospitals, the counterrevolution pays piecework rates for every exploded school and hospital, for every destroyed bridge, for every burnt mosque--it is terror by piecework, so to speak.

Afghan Economy Damaged by Raids

LD071236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Boris Savodyan report from Kabul--recorded]

[Text] According to official data published in Kabul, thanks to the increase in output in the past Afghan year, which ended on 20 March 1985, compared with the year in which the revolution was carried through, the gross national product increased by 6 percent, and the

national income by 6.3 percent, gross agricultural output rose by over 7 percent. The volume of industrial output amounted, in monetary terms, to 82.5 billion Afghanis, which is 30 percent higher than the indexes of the previous year. Last year some 100 industrial projects were put into operation, 29 of them in the private sector of the economy.

During the years of people's power in Afghanistan, 380,000 peasant families have received land. Large-scale irrigation construction is taking place in the country. Organized distribution of water for irrigation has started.

Credits, seeds of improved varieties, and mineral fertilizers are being made available to peasants on preferential terms. In a number of provinces, machinery and tractor stations have been set up where agricultural equipment is being leased to peasants at preferential prices.

Relying on successes in agriculture and industry, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is keeping the prices of sugar and electricity unchanged through subsidies. Wheat, flour, and grass continue to be distributed at firm prices.

Overcoming age-old backwardness and raising the economy to a modern level is a task that in itself is difficult. Apart from objective difficulties, however, there are difficulties connected with the undeclared war being waged against the DRA. Bandit formations that are trained and armed with the aid of the United States and are infiltrating Afghanistan territory are inflicting considerable damage on the economy. The dushman leaders in Pakistan claim that the counter-revolutionary militants only attack military establishments. What kind of a military establishment is, say, the Nangar four irrigation complex? This is a state enterprise that was set up many years ago with Soviet assistance and is now growing abundant harvests of citrus fruits. Meanwhile, it is being constantly attacked.

The more significant and weighty the Afghan people's successes in building a new life, the more international reaction rages. The process of revolutionary transformations is, however, irreversible because the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the progressive forces of the entire world sides with the Afghan people.

CSO: 1807/429

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

MOSCOW HITS WESTERN MEDIA COVERAGE OF DRA

PM070929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Borin "International Notes": "Baseness"]

[Text] Baseness is multifaceted and inventive. It tries, as a rule, to sting the victim on the sly. But, depending on the circumstances, it adapts itself to the situation and sometimes alters its guise and methods. And it can go so far as to depart from the traditional canons and start operating not on the quite but openly, passing itself off as a "true fighter for justice."

It was in just this role of a "champion of truth" that Nazi propaganda endeavored to appear before the world during the years of the brown plague. However, even today, 4 decades after the rout of fascism, Goebbels' recipes are still in the armory of certain Western press organs. Particularly when some people in the West, distorting and juggling with facts, try to justify interference in the affairs of the peoples of sovereign states by the American special services and the hired killers they foster.

A lampoon published in Paris LE MONDE serves as an example of such insinuations. It was concocted in accordance with the favorite Nazi principle: "A lie must be monstrous to be believed." The newspaper really stunned its readers with a list of Afghan population centers supposedly... wiped off the face of the earth by Soviet aircraft. Although, when the Argentine journalist (F. Lepo) visited those villages, he was unable to discover any trace of the "LE MONDE bombing raids." The deceitful methods of Western propaganda have also been exposed by the FRG journalist (K.H. Kushnik). "I arrived in the Afghan capital," he relates in the book "Afghanistan Through the Eyes of an Eyewitness," "when the BBC was reporting that 'fierce fighting' was taking place to the north of Kabul. I did not discover anything of this sort."

Western special services have repeatedly sought to supplement misinformation in the mass propaganda media with the fabrication of various vile stories which have been passed off as "true facts." CIA-trained and equipped dushmans have blown up Muslim holy places,

scattered profaned pages of the Korean in Herat, and buried old men, women, and children alive up to their necks. And each time the "freedom fighters have tried to pass off their own atrocities as...the actions of personnel of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. This base slander would be picked up at the American Embassy in Kabul. And some time later Voice of America and its yes-men would hastily report the "barbarity of Soviet servicemen."

But, as can be seen, the authors of such fabrications on the Afghan topic are not really believed. The anti-Soviets are not helped by references either to mysterious "nameless" persons or to official "diplomatic" sources." And the inspirers of the undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan have decided to throw appropriate "reinforcements" into the slander arena--FRG Bundestag Deputy J. Todenhoefer.

This West German parliamentarian is the Bundestag expert of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union faction on questions of disarmament policy. In addition, this politician earns his living by commonplace brigandage. "Forgetting" that Bonn maintains official diplomatic relations with Kabul, Todenhoefer has repeatedly crossed the Afghan border illegally. He has not only secretly penetrated deep into the country but has also participated in dushman raids on Soviet and Afghan military subunits. And during his bandit escapades the self-taught terrorist from West Germany even posed before an FRG television camera.

This high-handed politician is now spreading rumors in the West German press...of "the use of explosive devices disguised as children's toys by the Soviet troops in Afghanistan." Todenhoefer is not in the least embarrassed by the fact that the false report concocted by him is just as spurious as the fabrications about "the use of chemical weapons by the Soviet troops in Afghanistan." Today it has been irrefutably proved that these weapons are widely used against the peaceful population not by Soviet servicemen but by dushman gangs, in whose ranks Bundestag Deputy Todenhoefer has also been active. And such weapons are supplied from the United States.

The dushmans' transatlantic patrons also send their own so-called "advisers" and "instructors" to the bandit formations. They send those who with high professionalism train the "freedom fighters" how to "competently" kill women, old people, and children, to poison wells, and to destroy food and livestock. Those who have already become a practised hand at laying mines disguised as children's toys in Vietnam, Angola, Nicaragua... In this connection the journal DEFENSE MONITOR was forced to admit that not even CIA specialists themselves believe in the "barbarity" of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

By slandering the Soviet internationalist servicemen the inspirers of the undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan are trying to rehabilitate their own crimes in the eyes of the world public. Baseness would not be what it is if it did not seek to ascribe its own features to others. But, as can be seen, it is not easy for the professional liars in the west to make people believe the insinuations about "Soviet barbarity." They have been forced to enlist even parliamentarians delirious with anti-Sovietism for the role of spreaders of base rumors. Such as the West German politician Todenhoefer, for example. But even the efforts of that far from ordinary representative of the faction of the ruling Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union parties were in vain. The provocateur from the Bundestag himself ended up in the pool of mud from which he drew his fabrications.

CSO: 1807/428

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

SOVIET SOLDIERS' ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

PM090915 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Aug 85 p 3

[Special correspondent V. Izgarshev dispatch under the rubric "Afghan Notebook": "Internationalists' Duty"]

[Excerpt] Kabul-Moscow--There would probably be peace on Afghan soil today were it not for the United States and the stream of overseas gold to the dushmans.

In short, the main and sinister role in the anti-Afghan coalition is played by the United States. Its goal is absolutely obvious--overthrowing the progressive system in the DRA, uniting the interests of U.S. militarism and belligerent Islam on an anti-Soviet footing, creating a system of Pentagon police boxes--aggressive military bases--on the Soviet border, and targeting its missiles on many regions of Soviet territory. And it would probably have accomplished this had it not been for the revolution, which has shown that it knows how to defend itself and has reliable friends who will come to its aid in any trouble.

...I am sitting beside Lieutenant Vladimir Dratskiy, a boy from the Belorussian village of Krasnaya Dubravka, on an armored personnel carrier. There is no escape from the sun. It is at its zenith and sears mercilessly.

"It certainly is hot here," Vladimir remarks. Literally and metaphorically. But one hears no moaning. It is as clear as day to everyone that by helping our Afghan comrades we thereby prevent certain people setting up their missiles and radars on the southernmost threshold of our home.

It was 5 years ago, at noon on a similar searing summer's day, that I was sitting on an armored personnel carrier with Senior Lieutenant Ruslan Aushev. The young, handsome Ingush--battalion deputy chief of staff and a man of few words, although with a southerner's typical warmth--said:

"This year at political exercises the soldier Serezha Shashev told his comrades: 'If I tangle with dushmans I would sooner lose my life than let them gain the upper hand.'"

Sergey Shashev did tangle with dushmans. He fought alone against a whole gang. And the enemies did not progress a single step.

Ruslan Aushev has also fought against the bandits. He was awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union for his courage and valor. Recently, upon graduating from the M.V. Frunze Military Academy, he was asked where he would like to continue his service. Having graduated with excellent results, Aushev had the right to choose his place of service.

"Send me to Afghanistan."

The officer's request was satisfied, he was appointed chief of staff at a unit.

I met with many servicemen at this Red Banner motorized rifle unit. Senior Lieutenant Stanislav Aleksanov, a young political worker, is a native of Blagoveshchenka Village, Altay Kray. He is approaching the end of his tour with the limited contingent of Soviet troops. He will move to the Belorussian Military District. He has the Order of the Red Star on his chest and shrapnel from an enemy grenade in his leg. This was how it happened. With five soldiers he was transporting products in food in an armored personnel carrier to an isolated post. At nightfall they fell into a dushman ambush. There was a short, fierce battle. Stanislav was wounded in the leg. Private Servey Bereznev rushed to the commander's aid. He also had a shrapnel wound but managed to drag the officer out of the dushman's fire. The men formed a defensive circle--five brave boys headed by a wounded officer. The opposition was several times greater, but our boys came through.

"If you get into a battle here in Afghanistan, it's not just numbers that will win it," Aleksanov said. "And not just skill. Of course, our boys have plenty of that. Battles are won first and foremost through high awareness of personal involvement in the revolutionary affairs of the friendly people."

Junior Sergeants Roman Shumin and Sergey Beda, who have been nominated for awards by their commander, are serving excellently. Roman Shumin's mother and father work at the "Sovetskoye Prikarpatye" Kolkhoz in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast. Mikhail Vasilyevich is an electrician. Praskovya Nikolayevna grows sugar beet. Serezha Beda is a native of Volgograd. He comes from a worker's family. Before being drafted he was a mechanic on the "Znameni Oktyabrya"--a river and seagoing dry-cargo ship. He has sailed the Volga, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean. I think that both the parents and comrades of the two junior sergeants will be glad to know that they, like all their comrades-in-arms, are worthily carrying out their military and international duty.

...The tents stand not far from a new "microrayon" housing project. Everyone uses that word here in our Soviet way. And it is understandable: The apartment blocks are being built by a housing combine established with Soviet help. There were no tents here at all 5 years ago. The only similar tents I saw then belonged to the Pushtun nomads. But they usually pitched camp far from the cities and villages. What are these?

"Refugees," an Afghan general whom I know told me. "The population of Kabul is now far in excess of 1.5 million."

"Where do they come from?"

"Most of them come from provinces bordering Pakistan."

I was told at the regional party committee that this is a new phenomenon, although to a certain extent it creates additional trouble for the civic authorities--it is necessary to provide food, drink, and work for the people--in terms of politics it is quite significant. When escaping from the dushmans and armed attacks from the Pakistani side, people usually used to flee to the mountains in an attempt to take refuge there and get through the hard times on their own. Some of them, unable to withstand the dushman threats and sometimes tempted by their promises, crossed the border. Now many are returning to the cities under the protection of the people's power. It alone offers protection from the enemies and provides housing and food.

In accordance with the decisions of the 15th PDPA Central Committee Plenum held in March, urgent measures are now being taken to ensure the effective protection and defense of the DRA'S border with Pakistan, as well as certain sections of the border with Iran. Important decisions! They proceed from the highest interests of the revolution and the republic's security and serve the aims of finally crushing the counterrevolution which is operating and is penetrating into the country.

"I am sure that we could even count on apartments in the new well-appointed blocks which are being constructed in the capital. We have suffered from an invasion by aggressors," an elderly peasant from Paktia told me.

"However, we will live in tents. Let everyone see that we have settled here only temporarily. (Mukhammad Barat), my son, has gone to serve on the border. He volunteered for the security organs. The children of many other peasants have also expressed a desire to guard the border against the dushmans and the Pakistani soldiers who have repeatedly fired on our village. And who else will guard our land? It was given us by the people's power. The landowner is threatening to return from Pakistan and take back our holdings. But our children and we ourselves will not allow either him or other landowners to restore the old order in the country. And our Shuravi friends are with us...(Tashakor), thanks to them for their aid to Afghanistan."

This was what the old peasant said, crossing his toil-worn, gnarled hands on his chest over his sun-faded (kadifa)--a gray woolen cloak decorated at the bottom with a national ornamental design.

"We will return to our home villages," he repeated with conviction. "Peace will descent upon the border. And the grapevine will grow green on our lands, the wheat and the barley will form ears..."

Last year the plan relating to production of gross national product and national income was fulfilled in Afghanistan for the first time. During the year the volume of industrial production increased 4.6 percent and exceeded the prerevolutionary level by 5 percent. Agriculture developed steadily, providing the country with the basic foodstuffs. This year, the Afghan comrades said, the results will, by all accounts, be higher than last year.

It must not be forgotten that these still very modest results in developing the economy are being achieved under the conditions of undeclared imperialist aggression, which does not cease for a single hour. The country has been forced to divert considerable material and human resources away from resolving urgent national economic tasks. But the young republic's headway is in evidence in all spheres of life.

There is no denying that the Afghan people's enemy is strong and dangerous. But the revolution, as the past years have shown, has a fitting ability to stand up for itself.

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MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

KUWAIT'S STABILITY, PROXIMITY TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR VIEWED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, 15 May 85 p 14

[Article by Igor' Belyayev: "Minister's Beads"]

[Excerpts] In Kuwait you hear various things. Some are convinced, despite everything, that if there is a paradise on earth, then it is on the banks of the Persian Gulf, between Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Here in Kuwait. Others, on the contrary, assert that this Arabian country has already been pulled into the zone of tension.

Kuwait is one of the so-called "small" Arab states. At the same time, Kuwait has the authority, undisputed by anyone who knows the Near East, of a country which is conducting an unusually well-thought-out and far-seeing great Arab policy. And not only in regional affairs.

It is possible, someone may observe, that this solid and lasting authority of Kuwait is the result of its "oil luck." Such a judgment would not be accurate. To say the least! The whole point is that as a result of the currently established market state, which was unexpected by most of the oil-producing countries, the extraction of "black gold" is falling for the time being. And oil profits have fallen off, very substantially at that.

And in spite of everything, the authority of Kuwait is increasing in Near East policies. What is this, is it only inertia? I am convinced it is not. In politics Kuwait operates with surprising precision, taking into account all factors; and today, solving the problems of countries of the Persian Gulf, like the entire Arab world, has become difficult without its positive role. Although attempts to stop the Iran-Iraq war by creators of Kuwait policies have so far not met with success....

The point is that there are no political parties in Kuwait. Their activity in any form is forbidden. But only in this Arab country of the Persian Gulf is there a parliament--the National Assembly, which has acknowledged international authority. It is true that every time you think about parliamentary elections in Kuwait, you recall that the right to vote belongs only to citizens of the country whose ancestors lived in Kuwait before 1920. And when one takes

into account that currently Kuwaitis, in the official sense, make up a minority of the population of the country (45 percent!), it is easy to see why the critics' arrows are so sharp.

There is yet another peculiarity of modern political and social life in Kuwait. I have already mentioned the Kuwait Sunnis. But among Kuwaitis there are also Shiites. And these, after February 1979, when the shah's regime fell in Teheran and the "Islamic revolution" triumphed there, were disposed to be fairly bellicose. In particular, explosions in the embassies of the United States and France were the doing of their organizations, which were confirmed to be connected with Iran. Overall, the number of Kuwaitis of Iranian extraction is very high. And they do not hide their sympathies.

In one of the divanias, I heard about the "brothers." What a surprise! Dr Muhammed Rumeikhi, editor in chief of the Kuwait journal AL-ARABI, philosopher and writer, and an educator enjoying wide renown, in a conversation with me rightly referred to the "Muslim brotherhood" as a conservative political force. In the United States and other countries of the West they are viewed as a force which can play into their hands.

It has always been considered that the "Muslim brotherhood" is active and influential in Egypt and Syria. But the fact that they are influential in Kuwait became a real discovery for me. An unexpected one, I admit. They have a "cover." The Sunnis are operating in the framework of a society of "social reforms," and the Shiites--"social culture." Both the one and the other are claims to the role of political parties. With neutral titles, but a perfectly plain attempt to interfere in politics.

The government of Kuwait consistently calls on both societies to stick to religion. The "brothers," however, stubbornly prefer politics. And those who share their views are trying to legalize and confirm the obvious anomaly. Often under the guise of discussing "Muslim fundamentalism." A convenient word, "fundamentalism"! Only the meaning in it does not come through--the call for a return to the sources of Islam, and arguments that the laws and political life in Kuwait should correspond to the theory and practice of the "Muslim brotherhood...."

What about the Shiites? In conversation with Sheikh Salim Jabir, this pointed question was also touched upon. His face became stern, his glance sharp.

"If anyone," he observed, "does not want to live in peace, we will defend ourselves. If there are unforeseen complications within the country, all forms of transportation will be used--land, sea, and air. For what purpose? To deport from Kuwait all those who are trying to undermine the country's security...."

A lawful attempt to repulse the terrorism inspired from outside the country!

The Kuwait Shiites have everything of their own--not only mosques, but also divanias. Among them, these are called "Husseiniyas"--in memory of the Imam Hussein, who was killed in Kerbela in the 7th century. He was the son of

the founder of Shiism--Ali, the first descendant of the prophet Mohammad. The Husseinis are becoming particularly vigorous in the days of ashura--a religious ritual of the Muslim calendar, when the slain man is rendered his due for his faith in the spiritual leader.

Kuwait is surrounded by large neighbors: to the north--Iraq and Iran; to the south, east and west--Saudi Arabia. Do you think it is simple to coexist with them? No, it is not simple. The leaders of the country, which incidentally is one of the few in the Near East which does not encroach on state oil profits, are forced to consider the geopolitical factor. Their neighbors are trying to keep Kuwait, as it is said, in the clutches of their own interests. In their politics, the ruling family is constantly calculating counter-balances.

Since the first days of its independence, Egypt has always been Kuwait's political partner in the Arab world. One might ask what the Kuwait emirs had in common with the radical Nasser? There were many things. To the amazement of their neighbors. In Near Eastern politics, Kuwait in the 1960s unquestioningly followed Cairo's lead, and lost nothing as a result. Frequently effective defense against some of its unrestrained neighbors was guaranteed.

Kuwait is still the only Arab nation of the Gulf region which maintains diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Once again the question:

What do the Kuwait emirs have in common with the ideals of socialism?

Of course, they profess different ideals. But in the fight for its national interests, Kuwait always has the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on its side. You will agree that Kuwait's so precisely balanced policies, regulated for decades now, require not only precision but also courage. Of those who lead it. Moreover with constant conviction and of course virtue. And boldness. Kuwait can stand up for itself. Even in skirmishes with the Americans. The Kuwait side does not hide its dissatisfaction with the policies of the United States in the Near East, their pro-Israel and anti-Arab actions.

Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad, and his close environment in the two ministries at hand--Foreign Affairs and Information--of which he is chief, as deputy head of the government, has an unusually attentive attitude to the Soviet Union. But what struck me, even in my first visit to Kuwait, was this--there are no knowledgeable Sovietologists in either ministry. There are experts on British and American politics in the Near East. But there are no Sovietologists. Frankly, I could not even guess why. A phenomenon of Kuwait? No, all Arabia!

And sometimes, taking in my hands the rosary given to me by the Kuwait minister of foreign affairs, I recall the predictions of Sheikh Sabah. I think that the Iran-Iraq war is more and more perceptibly destabilizing the military-political situation in the Gulf region. For Kuwait it is a serious trial, although it is going on next door. Can this Arab country endure it?

Not without difficulty. However, barely only heard are suggestions that others are prepared to help Kuwait and it rejects the "good" services of anyone else. Consistently and firmly, which irritates the current American administration. Kuwait has come out against the backing of the United States and the American military presence in the region. Sheikh Sabah has more than once emphasized in recent months that Kuwait is convinced of the necessity of resolving its own problems without foreign help. At the same time, the creators of Kuwait policies are undertaking the maximum possible in order not to permit any sort of complications of a military nature in the Gulf region.

In the Iran-Iraq war, the sympathies of Kuwait, of course, are on the side of the Arabian Iraq. It has come out in favor of an immediate end to the war. Today! Kuwait is playing, in a solid and consistent way, the role of a unifying factor, strengthening with its Near East policies moderate tendencies in the Arab world. And in an urgent and complex problem such as Palestine remains, it stands up for the unity and triumph of the Palestinian opposition movement. Kuwait is against separatism and capitulation, and therefore is in favor of calling an international conference on the Near East to be participated in by all interested parties. For Kuwait this call is the opportunity to consolidate its security.

Two "visiting cards" of Kuwait, released by the Kuwait minister of information. The first (left) is an engraving of one of the folk bands. Folklore there is held in particular esteem. The second is a bird's-eye view of Kuwait City. In the two elegant "tourist" towers (in the photo on the left) a strategic reserve of fresh water is preserved. In Kuwait it is larger than the shortage.

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MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

TURKISH POLITICS BEFORE, SINCE 1980 COUP EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 April 1985 page 3 and 3 April 1985 page 3 carries a two-part 6400-word article by Otar Gigineishvili [deputy director of the Georgian Academy's Oriental Institute] reporting on the Turkish economic and political situation today, and sketching in some detail the events leading up to the 1980 military coup that eventually resulted in the installation of General Kenan Evren as president and Turgut Ozal as prime minister. There is particular emphasis on facts purported to refute widespread rumors that Ozal himself was involved in the original plot.

The author presents what is apparently a first-hand, on-the-scene account of the political mood last winter in Ankara, where people gather customarily at the intersection of Ataturk and Eskisehir boulevards--the political heart of the capital city--to pick up on the latest rumors and gossip. Most of the excitement (and danger) of the pre-coup era is gone--the author stresses that the coup did not constitute a "civil war"--nor do political posters and slogans festoon streets and buildings in such proliferation as they once did. Many of the political factions that used to contend noisily have been abolished; "the jails are full." While the terrorism and anarchy that reigned have largely been quelled, the coup also put down "forces of progress and democracy."

Certain important political figures of the past are rarely mentioned in the media now (one-time terrorist Deniz Gezmiş and even "the famous Agca," also "Tbilisian Dzhuna Davitashvili," are named). Instead, the numerous periodicals, television, and radio feature various celebrities of high-life, the arts, and entertainment, new ones practically every day. Former prime ministers Ecevit and Demirel are under house arrest, and other former leaders are forbidden to engage in politics for years to come.

The official explanation for the mounting terrorism and anarchy that necessitated the coup was that the former "imperfect" constitution conferred rights for which people were not "prepared," and that leaders of the various parties were "unprincipled" and incompetent. These factors influenced the new constitution of 1982, which gave more power to the president and less to parliament, a framework they hoped--in vain, as it turned out--would lead to a system similar to that of the United States.

The real reasons included economic and political instability, plus heavy military spending, which fed discontent and provoked antiwar, anti-imperialist movements by progressive and increasingly democratic forces but also prompted terrorism and anarchy on the extreme left and right in the late 1970s. The author states that Evren and his associates actually plotted the coup as early as 1978 and originally planned to carry it out on the morning of 11 July 1980, but it was postponed when Demirel got the majority vote in the elections and a crisis was momentarily averted. But terrorism continued to take a toll of victims' lives, and in August the plot was rescheduled for 12 September. Inevitably, information leaked out and rumors began to proliferate. But both Turgut Ozal and Demirel himself, warned the day before by Hasan Guzel, refused to believe it.

Gigineishvili recounts the lead-up to and consummation of the coup in considerable detail, including dates and times, agreed-on signals, deployment of troops, phone calls afterward summoning Ozal and others selected for government posts, and the like. Ozal became "the first civilian to cross the threshold of the Council of Ministers Building on 12 September," where he was asked to continue in his post of deputy prime minister, agreed, and was quickly briefed by Evren. On the basis of this chronology, Gigineishvili argues that Ozal could not have been involved in the planning or the accomplishment of the coup, as rumors alleged.

Why was Ozal chosen to keep his job while Demirel and other officials were ousted? The author credits Ozal's economic and financial expertise (he was trained as an economist and had authored important economic decrees in January 1980). For, as Gigineishvili points out, on a fundamental level Turkey's economic woes present an even more intractable problem than putting down terrorism.

Part 2 of the article leads off with a description of the people's fervor at celebrations of the 65th anniversary of Kemal Ataturk's entry into Ankara and its becoming, in effect, Turkey's political center. Against this backdrop the author focuses upon the spirit of Turkish nationalism and its affinities with what is still termed "Kemalism" but in reality has little to do with Ataturk's legacy. The USSR, of course, honors Ataturk's memory--did not the young Soviet state help drive out the Entente powers? Yet there were those who poisoned him against the Soviet Union, and hostility of this sort is alive today. For all the lip service to Kemalism, however, under Ozal it means openness to Western capital, promotion of the private sector, reprivatization of nationalized industry, and the like.

The fostering of Turkish nationalism in this century, especially since Ataturk, has involved extensive measures to reform, modernize, purify, and propagate the Turkish language. In addition, Gigineishvili speaks of the impact that the mass media have had on politics, on ideological struggles--both domestically and internationally. Today's "propaganda struggles" require the same kind of quick mastery of the latest technology that military struggles do--in order to "spread one's own version of events first." Fully aware of this, Turkey today broadcasts internationally in Turkish and in 15 other languages, including Russian and Azeri.

Being a "country on two continents," where Asia and Europe meet, Turkey partakes of East and West, including culture and the arts. Bourgeois expansion into the Middle East relies heavily on European and American popular music and entertainment, which pose a threat to Turkish national culture. Unfortunately, young people are intensely attracted to bourgeois culture and its artifacts, often to the extent of scorning their own. This is heightened by the experience of millions of Turkish gastarbeiters in Europe (it is estimated that one out of every 20 schoolchildren in Germany is Turkish), some of whom don't want to come back home and their children are losing the language.

Later passages deal with various topics such as increasing Soviet-Turkish cooperation in cultural and economic spheres: Turkey is to export more agricultural and industrial goods to the USSR, thus boosting employment, and will be getting more natural gas from the Soviet Union to beef up their inadequate power supply. Nevertheless, the agents of bourgeois propaganda continue to preach hatred toward the USSR.

Finally, the author presents a brief summary of the Turkish economy's pluses and minuses in 1984, noting in particular that inflation is running at 50 percent (Ozal promised 25 percent). Pessimistic observers warn of a coming crash; optimists predict improvements.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

SEMINARS FOR AFRICAN SPECIALISTS--Addis-Ababa, 22. During 1985-1987, as in past years the Soviet Union has given specialists from African countries the opportunity to study its experience in various areas of economic activity. According to the agreement recently signed by representatives of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations during this period seminars and familiarization trips are intended to be conducted for African specialists on such problems as housing construction, economic planning, management of water resources, port work and a number of others. It was also proposed to organize a seminar on questions of development of trade between Africa and the socialist countries. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 85 p 4]

ZIMBABWE DOCUMENTS IN S. AFRICA -- Harare, 19 July, TASS -- A great number of documents from Zimbabwe's historical archives disappeared before the proclamation of republic's independence. According to Angelina Kamba, archives' director, who spoke on national television, they mainly belong to those times when the country was ruled by the Smith regime. The documents include personal files on agents and informers of the Rhodesian Intelligence Service, materials on their close links with special services of the USA, Britain, Portugal and South Africa. In 1980 the Rhodesian secret services hurriedly moved into racist South Africa where they are used by South African special branches and the CIA. The American espionage agency and racists are running in Zimbabwe a network of undercover spies of the overthrown racist colonial government of Rhodesia. In the same year as part of the operation codenamed Geraldina a military transport with no identifications took Rhodesian archives to Waterkloof Air Force Base in South Africa. As journalists were told by former Special Service Agent I. Ammeloch, they are kept in the secret department of Rhodes University in Grahamstown. It is believed here that the disappeared materials could also shed light on the deaths of a number of prominent leaders of the National Liberation Movement of Zimbabwe and Africa as a whole. [By Aleksandr Osipov] [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 19 Jul 85 LD]

CSO: 1812/318

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